

**7060****Treaties—Nominations**

87 11-2-90

Reported: S. Ex. Rept. No. 101-34, 10/9/90

Ratified: 10/28/90

**99-16, Treaty Document No. (3/25/86)—Income Tax—U.S. Investment in Foreign Countries—Haiti**

This Treaty is among the first six treaties to be transmitted to the Senate under the Bilateral Investment Treaty program. The BIT program is designed to encourage and protect U.S. investment in developing countries. The treaty is an integral part of U.S. efforts to encourage developing nations to adopt macroeconomic and structural policies that will promote economic growth. It is also fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international investment. That policy holds that an open international investment system in which the participants' response to market forces provides the best and most efficient mechanism to promote global economic development.

This treaty provides that U.S. direct investment abroad, and foreign investment in the United States should receive fair, equitable and nondiscriminatory treatment. The parties to this treaty must also agree to the international law standards for expropriation and compensation, free financial transfers, and procedures including international arbitration for the settlement of investment disputes.

Injunction of secrecy removed: 3/25/86

In Foreign Relations Committee: 3/25/86

**99-29, Treaty Document No. (7/2/86)—Estate and Gift Taxes—Uniform International Will**

The purpose of this Convention is to enable testators to make wills in a form that would be self-providing in all countries where the Convention is in force. It does not abolish or modify existing laws on testamentary succession, nor does it attempt to unify the formal requirements, extant in several national law systems, for executing a will. Rather, it provides, alongside and in addition to the traditional forms of wills, a new form—the "international will."

With the increased mobility of persons and goods, there has been a growing awareness of the need for a form of will that will be widely accepted, regardless of the residence or domicile of the testator, or the location of property at the time of death.

Injunction of secrecy removed: 7/2/86

In Foreign Relations Committee: 7/15/86

**100th CONGRESS—1st SESSION****100-2, Treaty Document No. (1/29/87)—Civil rights—Non-International Armed Conflicts—Geneva Conventions**

The Protocol II Additional to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts, expands the fundamental humanitarian provisions contained in the 1949 Geneva Conventions with respect to non-international armed conflicts, including humane treatment and basic due process for detained persons, protection of the wounded, sick and medical units, and protection of noncombatants from attack and deliberate starvation.

The United States has not ratified Protocol I Additional to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, which would revise the rules applicable to international armed conflicts.

Injunction of secrecy removed: 1/29/87

In Foreign Relations Committee: 1/29/87

**99-16**

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